NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SPEECH OF HIRAM KETCHUM.

Mr. Kurchuk said: Gentiemen, altrough it has been my fortune on various occasions to address my fellow-citizens on public topics, yet I never had the faculty of making them laugh; and really, as a matter of taste, my friends, if I could make you laugh, I should not wish to do so to-night. It has not been my fortune to be much in public life; like most of you, I have been occupied for a life, not short, in my own private concerns. During the last session of Congress, however, it being long extended into the summer, when I had some leisure, I went to Washington. I west as an observer; and, now, my friends, I wish to tell you what I saw, what I tearned, and what I heard, not to make you laugh; but, if I

and, now, my friends, I wish to tell you what I saw, what I tearned, and what I heard, not to make you laugh; but, if I may presume to say so, to make you think, to make you think after you leave this house to-night. I have not a word to say about conventions here or at Syracuse. I have not a word to say about regulars or botters; that is not in my dine. I come to blame nobody, but to speak of that which interests you and me, as I think, my friends, meat deeply.

You all know that during the last session of Congress, for nine months, there was great excitement; you know that one topic occupied the deliberations of that Congress almost exclusively, and the congressy was very angry on both sides. We have indeed never witnessed so long and angry a controversy during any one session of Congress; and will you allow me to say, my friends, that it was so long and engry as, in the judgment of persons best competent to decide, to indicate that disunion was near at hand? This I believe. Indeed, I may say that I know it as well as I know any thing which is not susceptible of mathematical demonstration. In this state of things the oldest men at Washington—I mean the men who have been most trusted by parties on both sides—thought it their daty to allay excitement, to restore peace to the countries. of things the oldest men at Washington—I mean the men who have been most trusted by parties on both sides—thought it their duty to allay excitement, to restore peace to the councils of the country, and to prevent the collision of arms. But I hear my friend out yonder say, "Oh yes, Mr. Clay was excited, and he made a great speech, but he wants to be President. I hear another say, "True, we think that Baniel Webster is a wonderfully great man, perhaps a man of the most powerful intellect on earth; he costainly has been thirty years at Washington, watching the course of events, and is a most competent judge in the matter; but w.; will not believe Mr. Webster, because he wants to be President." Well, they were not the only men. There was General Cass, an old man, who has been in the service of his country—though he differs from us politically—he, tao, was excited and alarmed. But, say you, "Oh yes, he, too, is an old man, and he, too, wants to be President." Now, my friends, thus you dispose of the witnesses, and I cannot persuade you here tonight, if you thus dispose of the wit nesses, to believe that there has been any danger or any a ppreheasion of a collision of arms between the General Go, rennment and a section of this Union. But if you believe the se witnesses, if you had seen and talked with them, and had loen on the spot, and believed, as I believe from my inment soul, that there has been danger of a collision of arms, and most imminent danger to the service of believed, as I believe from my inmost soul, that there has been danger of a collision of arms, and most imminent danger to the Union, then, my friends, y ou would feel as I do. Well, now, in this state of things, these great men on both sides, feeling a common appr chension, and having a common object in view, aided by you nger and able men, have come forward and settled the controversy, made an adjustment without that collision of arms, and settled upon terms which were believed to be as fair an I honorable as it could be settled between the North and the South. It has been barely settled, too; for although their influence has been united, and has been directed with great-agreet ness for wreaks together to

settled, too; for although their influ ence has been united, and has been directed with great-earnest ness for weeks together to the same object, and although the y have brought-with them the reputation of half a century, and an influence which is commanding all over this nation, yet their influence, their arguments have barely brought about an adjustment which has prevented that collision of arms.

But that adjustment is imade, and the solemn question that I wish to put to this audience is, Do you wish to see this agitation renewed? [Cries of "Plo, no."] I speak to those outsiders, for I am an outsider; I know that the gentlemen who are here in Convention are all right, but II speak to my fellow-citizens, the sober citizens of Oneida county. Oneida county! one of the richest, most civilized, most happy, and fellow-citizens, the sober citizens of Oneida county. One of the richest, most civilized, most happy, and most flourishing counties in this country. [Applause.] I speak to you, and I speak in sober earnest, with no desire to abuse any body, to uphold any body, or to put up one man and pull down another; and I mak you, do you wish to see this controversy renewed? Do you wish to see a controversy solemn indement, has already brought this this controversy renewed? Do you wish to see a controversy which, in my solemn judgment, has already brought this country to the very verge-of ruin renewed? [Cries of "No," "no."] Do you wish to try the experiment how much the Union will bear? It is the despest anxiety upon this great question, and not any question between Whigs and Democrats, though I have been a Whig till this hair has grown grey and these eyes become somewhat dim, that has brought me here, and made me an anxious spectator in this Conven-tion and the Convention at Syracuse. Shall the controversy be renewed which perilled the existence of this Union? I repeat, that is the question; and this question I desire you, my friends, to go home and seriously and soberly consider.

This Union, what is sit? What has filled the State in

This Union, what is it? What has filled the State in which we live with abundant prosperity? What has given us our palaces in which we live? What has given us our broad fields and cultivated them to the highest pitch of agricultural perfection? What has filled our busy workshops? What has given us our schools, colleges, and institutions of learning, and lerected our temples of religion? What but the prosperity which has resulted from the union of these States? [Applause.] Now, I sake you, my friends, are you willing to peril the exist ence of this Union? [Shouts of "no," "no."] Your answer is no; but you do not believe, I cannot make you believe, as I believe, that it is in danger. I solemnly believe, my friends, that one more such contest as we have just ended would to runionate the existence of this Union.

Why, look at it! What is the union of this country? You abstract the union of good feeling, of kind and brotherly regard, of our pride in the name of American, of the recollection of days when we struggled under the stars and stripes of the nation; and de you think these forms of government, this constitution, however perfect in its organization, will keep you together? Can any man suppose it? And here are

of the nation; and de you think these forms of government, this constitution, however perfect in its organization, will keep you together? Can any man suppose it? And here are sober men before me discussing how will this Union be dissolved? Let this controversy be renewed and be re-opened; let an angry contest arise on the floor of Congress, such as may arise at any day during an excited session, and let that produce a general conflict on the floor of Congress, and this Union is dissolved. I tell you, my friends, if it is patrictism at the North to hate the South, and if the South have no feeling of recard except for its own section of the Ilnion, and feeling of regard except for its own section of the Union, and if these antagonistic feelings are brought into collision in the councils of our country, the Usion cannot possibly stand, no matter how perfect the machinery. Machinery can be made to stand still, and when the machinery of this Government stands still there is an end to it. All this is worthy of considerations and the stands of the stands of

stands still there is an end to it. All this is worthy of consideration at this moment.

Now look back for a moment, and see who has preserved this Union. What chosen band of men and what organization has preserved this Union? Why, gentlemen, at the South there is a natural tendency, by reason of the great interest they have in one question, to unite and become local in facility have in one question, to unite and become local. terest they have in one question, to unite and become local in feeling and organization. They combine naturally to defend themselves. At the North the Union party has always triumphed, and it has gathered as many friends to co-operate with it at the South as it could do. And that Union party has always been the Whig party. Who has stood by the constitution in all strife, from its infancy—when it was created by the convention of which Washington was at the head, and who stood godfather in its baptism—to this moment? The Whig party. The Whig party has been the great preserver and deliverer of this Union. When aullification assailed it at the South—when it reared its head and was getting converts every day, who struck the monater down but a Whig?

And what party through all time has been the constituted.

And what party through all time has been the constituted And what party through all time has been the constituted chosen band for the defence of this Union but the Whig party? Now, my friends, if you turn this Whig party into a sectional party, the South being always prone to sectionalism, you necessarily make the whole South a sectional party, and then you have the two sections, as two parties, arrayed against each other; and what then becomes of the Union? My anxiety has been that from misspirehension, from misguided feeling, from feeling which had not the direction of good sense and reflection, we were coming to be a sectional party, a party of one idea, a party united together upon one question, leaving out of view all the other great objects of good, and made antagonistic to the South. If so, what becomes of this Union? Think of that, my friends. What becomes of it? Why, the Union is gone—all gone. And there are men, I suppose, in this winity, who, rather than have human slavery tolerated, would prefer that the Union

Now, have we not a great many benefits of good government, although we have this confessed evil in the social condition of a part of the country? And is not this Government

worth preserving for the sake of the civilization which it scatters, for the sake of its onward march to hold out the benefits of liberty to the whole human race? Is it not worth preserving? [Applause.] Is it not worth preserving, though it has a dark spot on it? Let any candid man rise here and say to me, if this Union shall be dissolved, how shall we re-

SPEECH OF HIRAM KETCHUM.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. KETCHUM at the late Convention held at Utica, New York. Mr. K. seldom appears before the public, but, when he does, his eminent standing for ability, conscientiousness, and purity of character gives weight to what he says. On this occasion his address may be considered as an exposition of the views generally held by the conservative portion of the Whig party of New York:

Mr. Pouvru rose and remarked that he came there to kear such men as had already addressed them, and not to speak himself. There was one such man whom he knew this audience was desirous to hear, and that was Mr. Hraan Kercaruna, of New York.

At this appeal Mr. Karchum took the stand, and was greeted with three rousing cheers from the sudience, which now filled every corner in the large hall. Order being restored—

Mr. Karchum said: Gentlemen, although it has been my fortune on various occasions to address my fellow-citizens on public topics, yet I never had the facalty of making them had no word to be much in public tile; like most of you, I have been occupied for a life, not short, in my own private concerns. During the last assession of Congress, however, it being long extended into the sunivare, when he was onbestrer; it it is long the last assession of Congress, however, it is being long extended into the sunivare, when he shores of the Union, and who will dissolve the Union. What is the result of the whole material was a dark spot on it? Let any candid make you along he last session his adarcter is your shall be dissolved the long of suniversal when he shores of the Pacific, and we see inviting them to suniversally the suniversal was a matter of tasts, any friends, if Lough shall contend to the suniversal was a matter of tasts, any friends, if Lough shall be thrown into pic? Where are the wheel construct it is form of government which has course and consider before you commence in a course which is to turn this great Whig conservative party of ours into a sectional remain

Union.

Now, my friends, I want no personal feelings of elevation or opposition to onter into this matter, and I have nothing to say on that subject, for my thoughts are busied with other matters. Let us preserve the sik which contains the Constitution of the country, that which is essential to us all. And I propose, or would have proposed, had there been no other object for this eneeting here of highly respectable gentlemen, who have come from every part of the State, and whose names are well known to the people, that we do nothing more than to pledge ourselves to stand by the Union, and to say to gentlemen of the South, you are our brethren, our countrymen; your interests and ours are bound up together; we have one country, one constitution, one destiny, and let us live together like brethren. Let us stand together as in carlier times when we fought for liberty. Your forms of government in your States differ from ours; we have ad-

he darkness was once upon us.

There are men here in this assembly, 4 doubt not, who re There are men here in this assembly, I doubt not, who remember the time when slavery existed here. I remember that I was in at its death, and that I was associated with a band of men to bring about the destruction of that evil. And if I lived in South Carolina or Georgie, I would spend my strength for that purpose, for there would be no objection to my political action there; but I cannot stand here, on the soil of the State of New York, and interfese with the institutions of these States on whomever, it could be recorded.

soil of the State of New York, and interfese with the institutions of those States, or wherever it exists according to law. So, too, I may deprecate the knout of Russis, yet I cannot stand here and suppress its use. We must each stand on our own footing as members of this Confederacy. There are now only six hundred slaves in the District of Columbia, and this number is daily diminishing. With these we have a right to interfere; yet shall we make battle for that?

My friends, all leak of you is to stand up for the country, and to preserve the bands of union which keep us together. But, I hear you say, the Southern men are taunting us. Taunting us! Why, who gets the most benefit from this Union? Who builds cities like that in which I dwell? Whofills an island with palaces, tike that island on which I live? Who scatters plenty all over the land? Who educates the poor? Who is it that is well fed, well clothed, and well-educated? Why, we of the North; and if those who do not happen to be as well off call hard names and use insulting language sometimes, is that a reason why we should do not happen to be as well off call hard names and use insulting language sometimes, is that a reason why we should
go to war with them? Is that a reason why we should break
up a form of government which showers such blessings upon
us? Ah, my friends, if this Union is destroyed, what becomes of the memory of Washington? This Union is a
monument to his glory. He aided in its inception, he presided at its formation, and he has-asked of you to preserve it
as a monument of his glory and for your own benefit through
all ages. But when the banner of the stars and stripes shall
be torn in tatters, where is the memory of Washington?
Where is the national glory of America? Gone, all gone,
and God alone knows what will follow!

and God alone knows what will follow!

My friends, I could keep you until to-morrow night on the theme, but others are to follow me. I have no desire to excite you; but let me ask you, in conclusion—perhaps I am wrong, perhaps I am too much excited, but I am honest—to think of these things. Again, I ask you to think of them. [Applause and cheering.]

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY .- No. III.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK. every where. Sand is pulverized quartz. Pebbles are fragments of quartz, rounded by attrition. Gunflint is quartz,
breaking with a conchoidal (shell-like) fracture. Jasper is
red quartz, with a fine compact texture. Amethyst is purple
quartz, frequently found in six-sided crystals, which is the
quartz, frequently found in six-sided crystals, which is the
common shape of quartz crystals in its different varieties.

Acte is clouded everts in purposess varieties some of shigh Agate is clouded quartz, in numerous varieties, some of which are much used for watch seals, finger rings, breastpins, and

the New Jerusalem, with all the gems referred to, were but that revolution peaceful. Brazil cannot resist its destinies. varieties of the stones used for paving our streets, and of the The grand design of PONBAL, who would have set its capital earth moved by the plough and the hoe of the farmer, and of in the province of Minas Geraes, there encircled by the most the dirt carted for filling our docks.

The coloring matter giving most of the beautiful hues to gems, and an endless variety of colors to quartz, is the oxyde fulfilment, till even the dreams that brought Gozalez from of iron. The oxyde of silecium and the oxyde of iron see his home are far exceeded. nence united in this same most abundant mineral in the world. Next to quartz, feldspar, or clay, formed by the decomposition of feldspar, is the most abundant element of soils. This, too, is composed of several oxydes of metals in chemical com-bination. Feldepar is also very extensively united with quartz in the fermation of rocks, not by chemical combination, but States bonds, bearing five per cent, interest, which will yield mechanical mixture. The feldspar and the quartz can be searated by the hammer. Not so with the oxygen and silecium, forming silex. Chemical agency alone can separate chemical combinations. Such combinations in rocks, soils, and other mineral bodies are exceedingly numerous, complicated, and delicate. The most common stone that meets the eye in any part of the world is composed of two oxydes. The oxygen and the metals are each united by chemical affinity, and then the two oxydes are again combined by the same agency to form a "common stone," evidently worthy of more respect than it commonly receives.

An experiment : Pour upon a little pearlash in a tumble ome strong vinegar. An effervescence will follow, producing arbonic acid. A burning candle immersed will be extinguished, showing that carbonic acid is fatal to combustion It is equally so to life.

BRATH OF JUDGE GANTT .- We learn that this venerable BRATH OF JUNES GANTS.—We learn that this venerable citizen died on the 18th instant at his residence in Greenville, (S. C.) in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was raised to the Bench in the year 1845, and held that honorable position until 1842, when he resigned. He was one of the most amiable of men, and passed through his long and distinguished public career without perhaps making a single enemy, and his memory will be warmly cherished by all who enjoyed his intimacy.—Charleston Mercury.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION. We are happy to learn that the enterprising house of G. W. McHenry & Co., of this city, intend to issue cabin passage perhificates for the Industrial Exhibition to take place in London next year. The tickets for the excursion to Liverpool and back are to be furnished at the low price of \$100, including every thing but wines and liquors. The trips will commence with the packet ship Mary Pleasant, to sail on the 15th March next.—Philadelphia American.

The Charleston Mercury states that a quantity of cast The Charleston Mercury states that a quantity of castor oil, manufactured from seed grown in the vicinity of that city, has been shipped to Baltimore. The article, which is represented as being of a superior quality, was prepared by Mr. C. Alrs, who has gone extensively into the business. The seed from which the shipment under notice was made yielded thirty bushels to the acre, and sold at two dollars per bushel. The Mercury thinks that quite a lucrative business, both to the planter and manufacturer, will spring up in this new article of export. BRAZIL.

The last advices from Brazil, announcing that the Senate had passed, with certain modifications, the bill providing for tion of the African slave trade, appear to have excited very general interest. By this time the bill has probably received the royal signature. It is plain to every one that the forcing necessity out of which this measure grew, and to which its passage is to be attributed, is not within but without the Empire. No choice seems to have been any longer left to the body of landed proprietors composing the Brazilian Senate than to frame, and to frame with intention to enforce, its requisitions. This bill in design had nothing new to propose, nor-in terms does it require of them any thing very extraordinary. Urged on their attention by a foreign Government, the offended dignity of the members of this body might lead them to suggest and adopt cortain alterations, but not such as can be supposed materially to interfere with the main object of the bill—the enforcement of the provisions of the treaty of 1839 between Brazil and Great Britair, and by which the former engaged to do what she has never dones. This delay of fifteen years is ascribable less to a spirit of dilatorines—a spirit common to all South American Government—than te a strong indisposition. How to subsist with any they represerve consistence with a policy which served so long to resist any modification of export duties, and still imposes the most oppressive restrictions on the home trade and native industry of Brazil, has proved no easy matter to determine, and is not yet determined. The Brazilian Government cannot look to its own people for a reply. These, with every encouragement, could not change their natures, and will never change their habits. The very wealth and fertility of the country overgrows and stiffes their ambrition, thus setting in a most ridiculous light the habitual jealousy of its provinces to all together, is this vast country to be redeemed. Possessing to an error of nearly three millions and mental and west-form provinces consisting of vast alluvial plains, covered with the public business, and propositions before us, for all together, is this vast country to present ment cannot look to the own people for a reply. These, with the public business, and proposition before us to day to the discussion which has consumed so much of our time since the commencement of the present season. And after 1 had changed my original purpose, and the Empire. No choice seems to have been any longer left to the body of landed proprietors composing the Brazilian Senate than to frame, and to frame with intention to enforce, an area of nearly three million sq. miles, its northern and wes ern provinces consisting of vast alluvial plains, covered with richest vegetation, its central, eastern, and southern provinces affording, beneath every variety of climate, as they swiftly rise from the Atlantic and again sink down, almost every species of natural produce that can enter into a profitacommerce, together with the most valued metallic and government in your States differ from ours; we have advanced further than you, as we think; we see clearer than you; but, as was well remarked by a friend who preceded me, platina, quickeilver, saltpetre, and entire hills of ironstone make Brazil yet what it first was named, the true El Dorado. Her forests are full of precious woods and drugs, and can furnish the best of timber for merchant vessels. Watered throughout by some of the mightiest of rivers, seeking their outlets by mountain barriers to the sea, Brazil needs nothing great but energetic people. The passage of the bill we have soever, are likely to be a while only partially efficacious, by reason of the geographical position of Brazil, the numerous favoring points it presents for disembarcation, and, more than all, its wants, will yet serve to mark a new commercial era in the history of Brazil. Indicating conclusively the final arrest of the slave traffic with Africa, it will lead the Brazilian Government, for the prevention of any further retrograde moveent at home, to apply itself to the discovery of new means of prosperity, and possibly to invite the colonization of forers. New ports must be opened and new cities founded. But even as Brazil is at present constituted, economically and politically, we are far from thinking that our merchants have bestowed on it sufficient consideration, or have secured to themselves the full advantages derivable from a general acquaintance with its wants and its resources. Brazil yet gets a great portion of its flour from Trieste, the iron utensils used on its sugar engenhos from England, and its printed cottons from France. Of the trade that maritime nations carry on with it, the United States has certainly not the proportion which it might have.

even of the Southern people, notwithstanding the late occurrences in this hall, as a sentiment so discreditable would seem to imply. I am incredulous, and must wait for further developments before I am convinced.

But let us consider the objections which the application of California to become one of the States of this Union has encountered, and weigh them candidly and impartially. And though they are numerous, and urged with an appearance of zeal and earnestness, I think it will be found an easy matter to remove them. The first is, that no act of Congress was passed authorizing the people, notwithstanding the late occurrences in this hall, as a sentiment so discreditable would seem to imply. I am incredulous, and must wait for further developments before I am convinced.

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shores, frequented as much by war as trading fleets; its diversified and untraversed interior; its roads without carriages; its lakes and rivers with scarce a keel; its coasting trade, committed to itself; and, for an instance, the whole line from Rio de Janeiro to the port of Bahia-eight hundred miles-without a single city, we are compelled to confess that its boasted dependence is the independence of idleness.

It is possible that some foresight of the requirements of the gredient in rocks, mountains, and soils, is the exyde of Rebello, then residing there, an American company to naviwhen, years after, two Franciscan Friars descended it with their breviaries. Whatever the value of the above conjecture, it is megnificent of mountains, secure from maritime invasion, and enlarging year by year its power and grandeur, may then find

Some of the Texas papers are speculating upon the use which shall be made of the ten millions which the State is to obtain from the General Government. The Galveston Civi-

remarks, Gen. T. reviewed the various important articles which had been exhibited at the fair, and gave a flattering account of the present condition of the Institute. He spoke of the finances, and said that over \$21,000 had been received at the gates for admission. Among the gold models

signed, to endure for ten years, which permits the right of sels suspected of being engaged in human traffic are to be delivered up to the local authorities, and judged according to the local authorities, and judged according to the local authorities, and judged according to the Republic.

Louisiena was admitted into the Union in 1812, and the the laws of the Republic.

Milton Jones was hung at Mount Carmel (Ill.) on the 11th instant for the murder of Joseph K. Miller. At least five thousand persons witnessed the execution, of whom one-third

THE LOOKING GLASS RAT TRAP .- The Journal of the Franklin Institute contains the specifications of a patented mouse-trap. This improved mode of body-snatching is as follows:

"A savory piece of toasted cheese is suspended on a book. Enter rat. A small mirror is so adjusted that the rat sees his shedow in the glass, (just as Richard did,) and, not recognising himself at first sight, thinks that some other rat is aiming for the cheese. He rushes in to head off his rival. The board he treads on is a deceiver. It is supported by a weak spring, which yields under his weight and precipitates him into a lower story of the trap, when the floor flies up to resume its place. Another rat comes along—sees the refriction of his preducessor as well as his own, and thinks two rats are fighting for the cheese. In he goes, down he goes—and so on, totics quoties."

also sumited in 10-36, and, with a popular voice of 22,590 at the first election under her constitution, she is now represented on this floor by three members.

But, if this objection is not available, another is offered to supply its place. The State, we are told, is too large, and

SPEECH OF MR. CROWELL.

OF OHIO, On the Admission of California into the Union.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 3, 1850. The House being in Committee of the Whole on the sta of the Union on the President's message relating to Cali-

State a republican form of government.

But an unexpected and, permit me to add, an unjustifiable opposition has lately made its appearance, and various objections have recently been invented and urged in a certain quarter against the admission of California as one of the States of this Union. Whatever form these objections may assume, and whatever disguise they may be made to wear, it is plain to my mind, and truth obliges me to say, that they are animated by a kindred motive, and all spring from a common origin—a determined but most unjustifiable hostility to the provisions of her constitution interdicting slavery within

The first section of her Bill of Rights declares : "That all men are, by nature, free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness."

And as a corollary drawn from these great and fund tal truths, the eighteenth section provides:

"That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated

These are the provisions in the constitution of Californi These are the provisions in the constitution of California which awaken so much hostility in the American Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and the sanction of which, we are told by some, would be sufficiently offensive to call for and to justify a disruption of this Union.

Sir, I am not prepared to believe, without further proof, that madness and folly have gained such dominion, have

achieved so complete a triumph over any considerable portion even of the Southern people, notwithstanding the late occur-

Looking off from this reading to the illimitable wealth of Brazil, and from that again to its magnificent and solitary gress has the power to admit new States, and it is perfectly gress has the power to admit new States, and it is perfectly competent, in the exercise of this power, to dispense with all preliminary forms, and we find that it has been done repeatedly during the threescore years that have elapsed since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Eight States have been admitted in this way, being a majority of the whole number ever admitted, and extending over the whole period of the existence of the Union—Vermont in 1791; Kentucky in 1792; Tennessee in 1796; Maine in 1820; Arkansas in 1836; Michigan in 1837; Florida in 1845; and Iowa in 1846. It may be convenient, it is true, for the people of a It is possible that some foresight of the requirements of the 1846. It may be convenient, it is true, for the people of a treaty of 1830 may have had some connexion with the endeavor of the Brazilian Government three years previously to bling a constitutional convention, and if not unreasonably necessary, as the practice of the Government has clearly de-monstrated. If it was now a question, however, of the first sticcium. This oxyde constitutes nearly one-half of the solid matter of our globe. It is the principal element of quartz, in at its varieties, which are exceedingly numerous, and some of them very beautiful. Quartz is the only mineral found every where. Sand is pulverized quartz. Pebbles are fragery except where the principal element of quartz, in the richest soil and hemmed in by the most luxuriant vegetation, and we were without precedent to guide us, I for one should maintain that the preliminary action of the most luxuriant vegetation, and we were without precedent to guide us, I for one should maintain that the preliminary action of the subject. Such preliminary action fed by tributaries that water the entire Empire of Brazil, was and importance of the subject. Such preliminary action would be viewed as an invitation to the people of the Terri-

Government.

But we are told legislative precedents are not worthy are much used for watch seals, finger rings, breastpins, and other ornaments. Carnelian is quartz of a fine texture and of a yellowish red color. Chalcedony, bloodstone, catseye, and many other gems are varieties of quartz.

Most, perhaps all, the gems used in the breast-plate of Aaron, the high priest, were quartz of different textures, colors, and hues. The precious stones presented by the Queen of Sheba to the King of Israel were probably quartz. The stones ment to the King of Israel were probably quartz. The stones ment to the King of Israel were probably quartz. The stones ment to the King of Israel were probably quartz. The stones ment to the King of Israel were probably quartz. The stones ment to the King of Israel were probably quartz. The stones ment to the King of Israel were probably quartz. The stones ment to the King of Israel were probably quartz. The stones ment to the were high priest, were quartz of the travelulies proceeding the present instance, come with an exception of the above conjecture, it is certain that since 1830 the Brazilian Government has extended far more ample encouragement to foreign commerce. On this, however, the extent of its home industry must neccessarily set a limitation; and indeed, until Brazil has passed into other hands, subjected to the regenerating influence of a new race of men, it can never become what nature made it for, or know what the can never become what nature made it for, or know what the suspicion of selfish and impure motives, we bow with respectively to present instance, come with an exceeding the present instan tive precedents, in the present instance, come with an exceedingly ill-grace from those who aided in establishing them, and by whose votes and other official acts they have frequently

> There is another reason, independent of those already vanced, justifying the course of California. I refer to the shameful neglect of Congress at its last session, in fulfilment of solemn treaty obligations, to provide a government for her The Territory was left without any legal protection, excepthat of a mere military government. Her condition was a peculiar one. The wealth of the country was beyond computation, and the published account of it struck the world with amazement. Her mountains, lifting their summits to the skies, were filled with the precious metals, and her rivers the skies, were filled with the precious metals, and her rivers literally, and without a figure of speech, rolled over golden sands to the ocean. The population, both by sea and land, a revenue of \$160,000 per annum—more than sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the State Government. This would enable Texas to do what no other State has done—abolish all taxes.
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> The twenty-third Annual Pair of the American Institute at New York, closed on Wednesday evening by an address from Gen. Tallmades and the award of premiums. In his remarks, Gen. T. reviewed the various important articles cific coast a hearty and cordial welcome to the family circle.

> received at the gates for admission. Among the gold medals fornia when the constitutional convention assembled. We do awarded was one to Messrs. Wethern & Brothers, of know, however, the number of votes cast at the recent elec-Baltimore, for the best plain cassimeres. Messrs. Slaughters & Perry of Fredericksburg, Va. were awarded a gold medal for a superior rope cordage machine.
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> A treaty between St. Domingo and Great Britain has been

> search for the prevention of the slave trade. Dominican ves-

first popular vote given was 4,748. Indiana was admitted in 1816, and the same year gave 6,789 votes. Mississippi was admitted in 1817, and Illinois in 1818, and four years afterwards the former gave only 8,075 votes, and the latter 7,465.

Arkaness and Michigan were admitted in 1836, and at the
Presidential election of that year the former gave 3,638 votes,
and the latter 11,360. Under the fourth census of 1820 the ratio of representation was 35,000, under the fifth 47,700, and under the sixth and present it is 70,680. It remains to be seen what it will be under the one which is about to be taken. Since the present ratio of representation was established Florida and Iowa have been admitted—the former in 1845, and the latter in 1846. At the first election afterwar Florida gave 5,301 votes, and Iowa 13,271 votes; and at this election, with a less popular vote than California has exhibited, lows elected two members to this House, and they were both admitted to seats without opposition. Wisconsin was also admitted in 1848, and, with a popular vote of 22,590 at

compromise.
"This question called out the most vehement and angry de-

of compromise.

"This question called out the most vehement and angry debate which was witnessed during the sitting of the Convention. The project of fixing the southern boundary of the State on the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. was never entertained by that body. Indeed, when it is recollected that eleven of the delegates sitting in the Convention represented a large constitutency south of that line, it is at once apparent that it would have been a most unjust and discourts ous act to have listened to such a proposition, unless it came from them. The people of the southern portion of California most certainly did not wish, and probably never would consent to, such a separation. In former years they constituted the great majority of the population; they have always been governed by the same laws; and they would be the last to sanction a division of California, as they have always known it. In a political point of view, too, it would seem desirable that these original Mexican citizens should become, as speedily as possible, Americans in sentiment and language; and there certainly can be no more effectual mode of accomplishing this, than by bringing them into that daily contact which an existence under the same laws and the same social, political, and commercial regulations must inevitably produce. In the extreme north, also, the adventurous miners had crossed the Coast Range, and penetrated to the headwaters of the Trinity river, which finds its way through an unexplored and dangerous Indian country to the Pacing ocean. As the abundance of gold found there rendered it probable that a large community would soon become permanently established in that region, the Convention felt that it could not refuse them the benefits and protection of a government, by circumscribing the limits of the State in that direction. The eastern boundary of the State, so far as explored and known, runs through a desert. A small portion of the castern boundary of the State, so far as explored and known, runs through a desert. A small porti bounds of the State. That portion of the State lying to the south ward and eastward of the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, and between those mountains and the Colorado river, is believed to be an arid desert. So much as lies upon the usual emigrant trail from the Colorado to San Diego, and that further north, in the vicinity of the explorations of John C. Fremont, is known to be of that character. The general impression, therefore, is, that that part of the territory included in the State boundaries is of little or no value. The superficial area of the State of California, according to the boundaries prescribed in her constitution, is 155,550 square miles, or 99,552,000 square acres, exclusive of the islands adjacent to her coast. A glance at the map prepared by order of the United States Senate, from the surveys of John Charles Fremont, and other authorities, upon which the above calculation is based, will at once satisfy all that the topographical characteristics of that country are peculiar and novel. Two great chains of mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, traverse it in nearly its whole extent from north to south. The large valleys that lie between those two ranges, and the small lateral valleys that pierce their rugged sides in every direction, are the valuable arable pertion of the land of California. Assuming, then, that two-fourths of the whole superficial area of the State are covered by mountains, that another fourth is a desert waste, and we have left one-fourth as usual for agricultural purposes; that is, 38,887 square miles, or 28,889 (W) scourse acres of Amble and productive lend. This fourth is a desert waste, and we have left one-fourth as usual for agricultural purposes; that is, 38,887; square miles, or 24,858,000 square acres of arable and productive land. This estimate, in the opinion of the undersigned, is fully borne out by the topographical surveys of the country; but, anxious as they are to avoid misstatement, they do not hesitate to assert their belief that it is quite apparent, after all due allowances, that three-fifths of the whole territory embraced in the State of California will never be susceptible of cultivation or useful to man. This, then, would give, as the remaining two-fifths 62,220 square miles, or 39,820,800 square acres, which would constitute the sum total in valuable arable and grazing land embraced within the boundary fixed by the constitution of the State of California, and distributed at intervals over the whole surface of the country, from its extreme northern to its extreme southern limits. The foregoing are believed to be substantially the reasons which led to the establishment of the present boundary of California."

To the full and candid exposition of the motives and rea ons that governed the Convention in settling the question o oundaries contained in the foregoing extract, I deem it un boundaries contained in the foregoing extract, I deem it unnecessary to add a single word. They ought to be satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind, and I will not permit myself to doubt they will be. If this is a valid objection, and
would justify us in driving California from our doors when
she respectfully asks for admission, and refusing her application to become a menaber of the Union, a great outrage was perpetrated, which has not yet been atoned for, by the admisthis account.

Another objection to California rests upon the assumpt Another objection to California rests upon the assumption of Presidential interference with the people of the Territory, to persuade them to form a State Government. If this be true, it is not perceived how it could impair the constitutional rights of the new State, and prevent her admission into the Union. The alleged intermeddling of the President with the people of the Territory might be a just cause of complaint against him, if extended beyond the scope of his appropriate duties; but it could work no injury to the just rights of Califyrnia. Let us inquire into the facts, however, and ascertain whether the charge has any foundation in truth, or is not the offspring merely of hatred and ill-will to the Executive; for, in my efforts to obviate objections to the admission of California, it is only the naked truth which I seek and intend to present to the committee. Soon after the inauguratend to present to the committee. Soon after the inaugura tion of the present Chief Magistrate an accusation was pu tion of the present Chief Magistrate an accusation was put in circulation against him in the Western and Northern States, for mischievous purposes, as many believed at the time, that he had exerted, and would continue to exert, the influence which his official position gave him to secure the extension of slavery into the newly-acquired territories, and especially in California. And after the failure of the Walker amendment, which he was charged with persuading members of Congress to support, he had sent, it was asserted, an emissary from a slave State to secure that object. This story, I am aware, was considered by many and denounced as a fabrication. It was nevertheless repeated, and not without I am aware, was considered by many and denounced as a fabrication. It was nevertheless repeated, and not without success, by the original inventors, and all others who could be enlisted in the enterprise, and industriously circulated through all the channels of communication open to the public ear during the season and up to the close of the fall elections. This was done, no doubt, upon the principle which it is said governs a certain class of politicians when in straitened circumstances, that a falsehood, however ridiculous and absurd, perseveringly adhered to, and constantly reiterated, is as good as the truth. The public mind, then in a state of feverish excitement, was easily inflamed in the non-slaveholding States on this subject. It was known that the Mexican war had been provoked and prosecuted for the purpose of adding new realms to the domains of slavery; and it was easy to make the people believe that every thing would be done to consummate the original iniquitous design.

But when California had adopted a free constitution, by which the hopes of the slavery extensionists were blasted, and

which the hopes of the slavery extensionists were blasted, and was about to apply for admission as a member of the Federal Union, the President was accused by adversaries in another quarter, who were vexed with disappointment, and not wil ling to be outdone in the business of slander and detraction, of prostituting the powers of his high office for the inexcusable and nefarious purpose of excluding slavery from the new State. And to this end, it was said, he had sent his agent, State. And to this end, it was said, he had sent his agent, clothed with an official character, and armed with secret instructions, to overawe and intimidate the people on the Pacific coast, and worry them into compliance with his wishes. This grave and imposing charge, directly conflicting with the former one, and branding it, in fact, with falsehood, was manufactured for Southern circulation, and put forth with an air of confidence and assurance that could have been inspired only by the severess which attended its predecessor in the Northern States.

And to give color and character to this device, it has be repeated in debate on this floor, and resolutions at an early day were offered in both branches of Congress, of a most day were offered in both branches of Congress, of a most commanding and formidable length, calling on the President for the proof to work his conviction. With characteristic and praiseworthy promptness the call was obeyed. And, as a response to the resolution, we have an imposing volume of one thousand pages laid on our desks. From this immense mass of printed matter, not the least particle of proof can be gathered or gleaned to convict the President of any interference whatever in regard to the domestic institutions of

But this is not all. The President himself denies, in the But this is not all. The President himself denies, in the most emphatic manner, the alleged interference; and, in the absence of any proof, this certainly ought to be satisfactory to all candid and unprejudiced minds. The Government agent, (Mr. Kine,) who was accused of being the instrument of the Executive in consummating his designs in California, has denied it; and the Members of Congress elect from that State, in their memorial to this House, have also denied it; and newspapers recently received from San Francisco indignantly deny it; and surely the enemies of California will not be so uncandid and unjust as to insist upon an objection that have shown has no foundation whatever in fact.

Mr. Chairman, I have thus given an inventory, and briefly noticed the principal objections brought forward against the admission of California, and I have endeavored to remove them—with what success let others determine—by such con-siderations as my own reflections have suggested and my in-

its limits ought to be diminished. The memorial of the Senators and Representatives elect from California places this matter in its true light. I give an extract from that document:

"Objections have been urged against the boundaries of California, as fixed by her constitution. The Convention which settled upon the existing boundary was engaged during three days in debate upon that subject. There were two parties, or rather two propositions: I. To take in the whole of California as it existed when a department of Mexico; but with a proviso that Congress and the State Legislature might limit the bounds of the State to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, and leaving it to Congress to establish territorial governments over such portions of the country as it might see fit. 2. To divide the whole territory on the 116th degree of west longitude, and between that line and the Pacific ocean, to constitute the State of California. The opinion of the Convention was so nearly divided between these two propositions, that both were supported by a majority at different times during the informal stages; and, on the final passage, the present boundary was adopted as a species of compromise.

"This question called out the most vehement and angry dewith the subject, and were willing to give their votes silently, and without delay and without debate. But it has been forced upon us, and now let it be distinctly understood we are ready to meet it. We do not shrink from it; we stand up to it. For one, sir, I prefer the turbulence of freedom, if that is a tion to its enjoyment, to the calm and quiet of

[The residue of Mr. CROWELL's speech was on the "slavery" branch of the discussion. We will give it hereafter.]

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, which was celebrated in that city last week with Cumberland, which was celebrated in that city last week with much exultation, is among the noteworthy events of the day. The work is one of the most stupendous enterprises ever undertaken in our country, and had to surmount in its progress unparalleled difficulties. It was originally designed, as its name imports, to connect the waters of the Chesapeake with the Ohio, and active operations were first commenced upon it twenty-four years ago. The undertaking was under the immediate patronage of the State of Maryland, and was for a time vigorously sustained by private enterprise and by liberal mediate patronage of the State of Maryland, and was for a time vigorously sustained by private enterprise and by liberal appropriations from the General Government. It soon, however, became apparent that the cost of the work had been greatly miscalculated. A continued train of financial embarrassments ensued, and yet the company struggled on against every difficulty until 1834, when the total subscription to the capital stock had become exhausted, and the General Governernment and all the other parties to the original contract abandoned the work as promising nothing but ruinous loss. But the State of Maryland determined that the millions that had alreedy been expended should not be irredeemably sacrificed, if her own civil resources could prevent, and she unficed, if her own civil resources could prevent, and she unsparingly contributed her means to the prosecution of the work so long as she had means to contribute. But her credit came to an end, and all hope for the enterprise seemed to

As a last expedient, an act was passed by the Legislature. As a last expedient, an act was passed by the Legislature, in 1845, pledging, to a certain extent and with certain conditions, the revenues of the canal; and this measure, although distrusted by many at the time as totally inefficacious, procured funds that carried the enterprise through to its present definitive stage. The work may, at least for the present, now be considered as fully completed. It is true that Virginia has lately evinced a great interest in the original project, and has strengthened the company by guarantying its bonds to a certain extent; and it is also true that hopes are contentioned that Congress may sooner or later redeem its early bonds to a certain extent; and it is also true that hopes are entertained that Congress may sooner or later redeem its early pledges in behalf of the enterprise; but, in all probability, both the State of Maryland and the company will for some time to come content themselves with their present schievements. The canal now is one hundred and eighty-five miles in length. It extends from tide-water to Cumberland, which town is the great entrepot of the magnificent coal region of the Alleghanies. The inexhaustible supplies of this mineral, and the agricultural surplus of western Maryland and a large section of the two adjacent States, will soon furnish a business that will make the vast benefits of this great work realized as they have never before, and will do something, we trust, towards will make the vast benefits of this great work realized as they have never before, and will do something, we trust, towards reimbursing the immense outlay it has involved. Maryland has exhibited, in prosecuting this and other works of internal improvement, an energy and perseverance that command admiration—and infinitely the more, because, through all her grievous financial embarrassments, she has kept her public faith inviolate. Her present debt, according to a recent statement, is about ten millions of dollars; and this, if her present financial and revenue system is continued, will be fully liquidated in twelve or fifteen years. The burdens brought upon her by her enterprise will soon disappear; the benefits will remain for untold generations.—N. Y. Courier and Enq.

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO

PROM THE ENGLISH MECHANICS' MAGASINE

The establishment of an electro-telegraphic communication across the straits between England and France has been for a considerable time foreseen as one of the most natural in the train of consequences resulting from the modern application of electricity to the transmission of intelligence between distant parts. If a line of wire could convey the electric impulse for thousands of miles over the surface of the earth—as it has done and is doing—there could be nothing in the under the earth, or even under water; granted always, what no one has been heard to dispute, that it is in the power of art to protect the wire from whatever antagonistic influences it may be exposed to when laid down under earth or water. Trials of submerged lines of wire had in fact been made with perfect success across the Thames and the Hudson—both to-lerably broad rivers; and it was not to be doubted that what could be accomplished in this way for one mile could be ac-complished for thirty or fifty, or indeed any number of miles. It was but, in any case, to make the line of submerged wire lt was but, in any case, to make the line of submerged wire longer—to sink it, perhaps, deeper; and, if deeper, to pro-tect it better. The simplest of things, however, when carried out on a large scale, require often, as in this instance, for the doing of them, qualities of a high order—great enterprise, great perseverance, great executive powers of construction and direction. It was a great thing, assuredly, to undertake to underlay a sea of some thirty miles wide with one continuous line of communication, a single break or flaw in which would be fatal to the whole; there was a risk of failure to be nuous line of communication, a single break or flaw in which would be fatal to the whole; there was a risk of failure to be braved, and in any event much expenditure of money, time, and trouble to be adventured on the issue; and, beyond all doubt or question, it is a great thing to have successfully accomplished. To all such honor as belongs to the performing of a great undertaking well, Messrs. Jacob and John Brett, the engineers of the Dover and Calais line of telegraph, are richly entitled. The newspapers say that they have obtained "the exclusive right of electric communication between this country and France for ten years." We do not well'see how this can be, looking at the legal difficulties in the way; but we are sure that no reward they can have secured to themselves will be too great for the prodigious advantages which they have secured by their individual exertions, not only to England and France, but to the world at large; for an electric telegraph to Calais is not a thing which will stop there. It is a telegraph to Vienna, to Moscow, to Constantinople, to Ispaban, to Delhi, to Calcutta—to the remotest bounds, in short, of Europe and Asia.

A few years ago people laughed when Lord Palmerston predicted, at the Southampton meeting of the British Association, that a time might come when the minister of the day being asked in Parliament, "Whether it was true that a war

tion, that a time might come when the minister of the day being asked in Parliament, "Whether it was true that a war had broken out in India?" would reply, "Wait an instant till I telegraph the Governor General, and I will tell you." What was thought but a good joke in 1843 is now, in 1850, in the course of being actually accomplished, and ere a few years more is likely to take its place among the sober realities of the age. Nor to the Old World alone need our views of the ultimate progress of electro telegraphy be confined. For ties of the age. Nor to the Old World alone need our views of the ultimate progress of electro-telegraphy be confined; for, since the English Channel has been crossed, the crossing of the Irish must follow next, as but a matter of course; and Ireland once reached, there lies but a couple of thousand miles of water or so between the Old World and the New. We say "but," for after all where is the practical difficulty? Not in producing the length of wire required; for any length of wire can be spun—not in covering and insulating the wire; for thousands of miles of wire can be covered and insulated just as readily and surely as one—nor yet in laying down, as the Dover and Calais experiment has fully shown. The only real difficulty in the case, we apprehend, will be to find ship room for the enormous coil of wire that would be required; but this is an objection which vanishes before the recollection of such leviathan structures as the Canada and Great Britain-Besides, means may be found to effect on board the laying-down vessel a perfect junction of different lengths of wire, so Besides, means may be found to effect on board the laying-down vessel a perfect junction of different lengths of wire, so as to allow of two, three, or more reels being employed. We assume, of course, that battery-power sufficient to transmit the electric impulse through a wire of some thousand of miles long at our command; but though we are not aware of any recorded experiments that would justify us in taking the pos-sibility of this for granted, we know that the recently receiv-ing magnet of Marca is founded on the principle of counting ing magnet of Morse is founded on the principle of counting for nothing the mere distance the electric message has to be transmitted; and, at all events, the fact is one capable of tentative determination on land before a single yard of an Atlan-tic line need be laid down. The Old and New Worlds being thus united, we should then see the dream of the poet more than realized; the earth "girdled round about"-not in "forty minutes"—but in a thousandth part of the time—a single beat of the clock. What would all other triumphs of human genius be to this? Time and distance literally annihilated throughout the bounds of the planet which we inhabit! A triumph only to be transcended when the planets shall themselves begin to telegraph one another—which is one of themselves begin to telegraph one another—which is one of the very few things which, in this age of art miracles, one would venture without hesitation to say will never happen.

THOMAS PLATER, having qualified as Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, offers his professional services to the citizens of the mid District and all persons at a distance having business with any of the Departments of Government, pet 28—Stawtf